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## Colletes crucis

T. D. A. Cockerell

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### *Colletes crucis.*

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

*Colletes crucis* Cockerell, n. sp.—♂. Length about 7 mm.; black, densely covered with yellowish-white hair; head broad, orbits strongly converging below, face entirely covered with hair, mandibles with the apical half ferruginous; malar space very short, fully twice as broad as long; bifurcation of tongue very deep; flagellum not ferruginous beneath, nor obviously crenulated; thorax densely covered with erect hair; mesothorax with strong large punctures, except the middle, which is impunctate; base of metathorax with a few irregular strong longitudinal plications, terminated by a strong rim; truncation shining; tegulae ferruginous, hairy; wings long, hyaline and iridescent, with ferruginous stigma and nervures; first recurrent nervure joining the very broad second submarginal cell at its middle; legs hairy; knees, apices of first four tibiae, both ends of hind tibiae, and all the tarsi, ferruginous; abdomen hairy, the bands consisting of very dense long hairs, covering most of the surface; disc of first segment shining, scarcely punctured; the depressed apical portion of the segment ferruginous, but covered by hair; venter with continuous hair-bands.

*Hab.*—Las Cruces, New Mexico, Aug. 27, on flowers of *Solidago canadensis*, collected by Prof. C. H. T. Townsend. On the same flowers at the same time, Townsend collected a male *Colletes annae* Ckll. In my table in Bull Denison Lab., xi, *C. crucis* runs to *C. gypsicolens*, but it is a very much smaller species than the latter, with yellower pubescence and differently colored legs; the abdominal bands in *gypsicolens* are entirely white, in *crucis* they are obviously yellowish. From *C. annae*, the species here described differs by its much less yellow pubescence, smaller size and narrower abdomen; yet they are closely allied.

### A New Species of *Melitaea*.

BY HENRY SKINNER.

*M. damoetas* ♂.—*Upperside*. Primaries. The ground color of the wing is black, crossed by four broken bands of fulvous spots, parallel to the outer margin. The first row, next to the margin, consists of about nine very small and narrow spots; the next row consists of seven spots, the upper three being round and the lower four lunate. In the next row the spots are six in number and somewhat larger. In the next and last row the number of spots is six and they are still larger; they are not in